recommend. we would suggest that all renewals, extensions, or making of new contracts should be suspended until the presentation of our report.

Mr. Howe, the author of the bill, expressed his pleasure at the report. Now that it had been made he said that he would push Senator Comstock's bill forbidding the making of further contracts for the labor of the convicts.

Mr. Blee, the Democratic leader, was displeased. He denounced the report of the Prison Labor Commissioners, forgetting that two of them were Democrats, as an aftempt to prevent any action at all against the contract labor system in the prisons. He moved that the report be laid on the table. The motion was defeated.
Mr. Howe then moved that the report be referred to the State Prison Committee, which was adopted almost unanimously.

A VETO BY THE GOVERNOR.

THE BILL PROBBITING ANY RAILWAY IN WASHING-TON PARK DISAPPROVED.

ALBANY, Feb. 20 .- The Governor has refurned to the Assembly, without his approval,
Mr. Van Allen's bill prohibiting the laying
of any railroad in or under Washington Square Park, New-York. The Gouernor in his veto message says that the park is well protected by existing laws, which make this bill nunecessary. He is of the opinion that parks and public places within the city of New-York should be reasonably protected, and if this bill prehibited the construction of a railroad beneath the soil of the park in question in a manner or at such a depth as would to are or destroy its trees or other ornamentations the question would be whether the park should be hibition is against any construction under the park, though it should be at a depth that would positively insure against damage in construction. This is unnecessarily broad and sweeping. Such a provision might prevent the construction underground or that which would be valuable to the public, and which would not in any way impair the beauty and usefulness of the park. criffeed for such a purpose, But the pro-

ACTION OF THE COMMITTEES.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.-The committee gave a final hearing on the various bills for the preservation of the Adirondack forest lands, this afternoon, and then constructed a new bill from what are known as the Chamber of Commerce bill, the Lansing bill, and the bill. The new bill combines the imporfeatures of both the Lansing and the Chamber of Commerce bills, and provides for the appointment of one Commissioner by the Governor, to be confirmed by the Senate, who shall have entire charge of the State lands in the Adirondack region, which charge of the State tands in the Adirondack region, which shall be known as the Adirondack State Reservation. The \$500,000 appropriation taked for by the Chamber of Commerce bull has occus stricken out. The bill provides for foresters to protect the land, and numerous other suffectuards are thrown around the forest. The State Prison Committee will report favorably the Comstock bill forbidding the further making of contracts for the labor of converts.

Senate and Assembly banks committees had a The Senate and Assembly banks committees had a bearing on the boil probliding private banks from using the word "bank" on signs, etc. Senator Oils and Bank. Superintendent Patte argued for the bill, and ex-Bank. Superintendent H.S. Lamb argued for an araendment allowing private banks, which bad used the manes of individuals in conjunction with the word "bank" of over twenty years standing, to retain the word.

The Senata-causes resolved, after a long discussion, to postpone further action on the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the new Capitol until the Finance Committee has findeled its investigation and made a report.

REDUCTION OF PILOTAGE PEES. The Senate Committee on Commerce and Naviration reported favorably to-day Senator Duly's bill reducing reported Byorasiy (B-day Senatur Daly 2 on Relative the pilotage fees of Sandy Hook pilota 25 per cent. Senator Campbed prote-sed against the favorable report on the ground that Senator Jacobs, who desired to be heard in opposition to the bill, had been if and anable to appear at the committee room, Senator Daly points out that the bill had been before the Senator Daly weeks and the refore some action out into be taken on it. By a Yele of 13 to 5 the Senato refused to recommit the bill.

PROTECTION IN NEW-JERSEY.

MORRISON'S TARIFF TO BE DISCUSSED. RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED OPPOSING THE BILL

AND BEFRIENDING LABOR. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Therron, Feb. 20 .- Mr. Youngblood in the

Senate this morning presented the following concurrent

solution: Whereas, a bill has been introduced in the House of presentatives by Hon. William E. Morris an Chairman the Ways and Means Committee, the object of which is central refucion of tarm duties as now levied; and Where z, the passage of said bill would materially affect not absolutely destroy the great interests of tals State, relentatly those of non, sitk, wool, gass and the po-

Whereas, it is a recognized fact that the duties now

State are not more than sufficient for the protection of those enga of in the work of producing and manufacturing the same, therefore, that as any further reduction in the tarring will bring the same, therefore, the point accorded for protection, and militate against have by competing our manufacturing will bring the duties to compete in their own markets with the produced to compete in their own markets with the produced to compete in their own markets with the produced to compete in their own markets with the produced to compete in their own markets with the produced to compete in their own markets with the produced to compete in their own markets with the produced to compete in their own markets with the competency of the conjugation of the

The resolutions were made the special order for the session of Monday evening.

The Assembly this afternoon in committee of the whole considered the bill requiring the removal of the oil pipes extending across the State and belonging to the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Mills, of Passaic, who introduced the bill, made a short statement to the effect that the pipes might burst, and might do great harm in that event if the oil happened to get affre. Paul Babeeck, of the company, and Gilbert Colliers, of Jersey City, the company's coun-sel, gave an extended and interesting account of the were of vast public value in cheapening the cost of oil and afforded the safest means of transportation for the dangerous fluid, "Judge" Kankin, a familiarly known habitne of the lobbies, made an address in Tayor of the bill, and it was then reported to the House. The House rejected a resolution to appoint a committee to investi-

CORPORATION TAXES-A LONG SESSION PROMISED. The House decided this morning to consider the bills on corporation taxes in Committee of the Whele on Tuesday next, when connect will probably be heard. The printed bill contains an error, giving the rate of local taxation on railroads at one per cent, instead of one and a half as

bbett to-day informed the persons interested

considerably increased. This and other thinks indicate a long legislative as seen, and it is freely predicted that it will continue until April I or later.

The semine Committee on Municipal Corporations will give a hearing on the Jer eye-div Context little on Monday evening. At least twenty-five citizens of the place have intimated that they desire to appear; and arvices milicate a great deal of excitement concerning the full. WOMAN SUFFRAGE-CORPORATION LORBYISTS.

The House Committee on Woman Suffrage to-day reported a joint resolution providing for the removal of the word "male" in the State Constitution. There is expected to be a somewhat lively argument on the question, and there appears to be a fair number of members who would vote to give women the right of suffrage in all elections. Mr. Armitage in the Ascembly has introduced a bail to provide for purity in elections. It forbids lobbying in any shape, and provides a penalty of \$1,000 line or two years' burgissoment for any person who is employed by a corporation to defeat legislation, or for any legislator who accepts fees as an attorney for services on behalf of any corporation in the Legislature. Mr. Armitage claims that the act, and especially the latter clause, have been made necessary by glaring improprieties of fate.

The Ascembly passed a resolution to a joint meeting to-day. The Senate took it up and the Republicans voted it down without one protest from any of the eight Democratic Senators present.

The Senate passed the bill amending the child labor act, so as to give the inspector two depaties at \$1,000 salary and to extend his powers to a sanitary haspection of factories. The vote was upanimous. Senators Griggs and Staineby advocated the bill and all acquiesced.

The liouse defeated a license bill for the nenefit of the liquor settlers of Elizabeth, by the close vote of 23 to 26, there appears to be a fair number of members who would

The House defeated a license bill for the benefit of the liquor softers of Elizabeth, by the close vote of 29 to 26, not the necessary majority.

The senate confirmed the nomination of Mercer Beasly, if , as Prosecutor of the Mercer County Coars of Common Pleas and then adjourned until next week.

ARRESTED AFTER A PRIZE-FIGHT.

A prize-fight came off yesterday morning at Pelham Bridge, Westchester County. The contestants were Thomas Henry, of Manchester, England, and James Murray, of New-York. Both men have achieved notoricty in the prize ring. The match was at catch weights, Marquis of Queeusbury rules, for \$500 a side. The men have been in hard training since January 9. Four hundred spectators were present when the men entered the ring, which was pitched in the wagen-shed of the Blizzard Hotel, at 7 o'clock. Henry was seconded by Cleary and Farrell, and Murray by Michael Henry and "Barney" Aaron. "Matt" Moore acted as umpire. Heavy bitting was the rule from the start, and Henry had the worst of the first round. In the next three rounds both men were badly use. Morray getting the best of the fighting. When time was called for the fifth round it looked as though Murray was a certain winner. He became cardess, however, and Henry managed to land a terrific blow with his right hand on his apponent's law, knocking out several teeth and rendering him senseless. He was quable to come to time and the fight was awarded to Henry and intense excitement, 16 minutes and 35 seconds after the fight was begun.

The sheriff of Westchester County afterward arrested the two principals, who were held in \$1,000 had by JusticeS ay. "Barney" Aaron. "Matt" Moore acted as umpire,

THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

FARMERS OPPOSE THE MORRISON BILL.

VIGOROUS TALK BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON WAY AND MEANS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- The farmers and woolgrowers were heard on the Morrison bill by the Ways and Means Committee to-day. "The atter annihilation of the American wool-growing industry is threatened by this proposition for a horizontal reduction," said J. N. Miller, a Penn-vlvania wool-grower. "We are alarmed by the proposition to place raw materials on the free list. It strikes a direct blow at agricultural interests," declared Master Rhone, of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, whose statements

were indersed by other farmers who spoke. Victor E. Piollet, a farmer and a Democrat, who remarked that it seemed the oddest thing in the world to have a farmer given a hearing by the Ways and Means Committee, said: "Remember, gentlemen, that this ought not to be treated as a party question. Its right treatment and proper solution demand statesmanship. That this Government has got to be used to protect American labor and industries is a settled fact and you cannot get away from it. That is the true sentiment of the people of this country and you cannot break it down. To talk of free trade is vain babbling."

Ex-Secretary Delano described the various wool tariffs from the first one in 1824 to the last one, and said that only under the law of 1867 had American wool-growersenjoyed adequate protection. That tariff received the approval of both growers and manufacturers. The act of 1883 disturbed the equitable relations which had existed since 1867 between the duties on wool and those on manufactured goods. Justice to both industries demands the restoration of the duties of 1867. The proposed reduction would destroy the former industry. Mr. Delano described the wool-growing interest in the United States, which has 1,020,000 flock proprietors, besides those on public land ranches, who employ in addition 1,000,000 men, The yearly wool clip is worth \$100,000,000. He received last night a letter from an officer of the Nebraska Wool-growers' Association, informing him that 50,000 of the best breeding ewes in that State are fattening to be sold as mutton because the woolgrowers believe they will be compelled to abandon wool-growing. Mr. Delano also opposed the proposition to admit carpet wools free of duty. If American wool-growing is abandoned, the price of wool will be advanced by foreign growers and the consumers of woollen goods will be worse off than they

Mr. Hewitt read a letter from a Connecticut manacturer of fine woollen goods, comptaining of the high duties on his "raw materials" and asking for a reduction or the placing of wool on the free list. He thinks, if Americans cannot grow wool without a tariff, it would be better for the Government to pay them a bounty of 25 cents a head on every sheep and repeal the wool tariff altogether.

A IRGHER NOT A LOWER RATE OF DUTY. President McDowell, of the Pennsylvania Woolgrowers' Association, who has been a wool-grower since 1847, declared that the existence of the industry demands higher duties in order to permit successful competition with Australia. In the last few months he has organized numerous local assoincions in Pennsylvania, the total membership of which is 71,400. Within the last week he has received requests to organize sixteen new local associations - Irrespective of past party affiliations, the nembers of these organizations are here to ask for

Mr. Mills seemed rather pleased with the condition of affairs in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other Northern States, and suggested that the woolgrowers there ought to transfer the assives and their business to Texas, where lands are cheap, the soil good, the climate congenial and the grasses as nutritions as 14 Australia. Messrs, Delano, Me-Do vell, Miller, Cowden and other wooi-growers declared that wool of the fine quality and strong

know, among the farmers for a reduction of duties, they are not opposed to the protection of American industry, nor do they complain of the prices which they pay for woolien goeds." Mr. Hurd interrupted him to read the tatiff resolutions from the Ohio Denocratic platforms for a sense of years in favor of free trade, and asked him whether he thought they or the resolutions adopted last year in favor of protection to wool-growers best expressed the sentiments of the Denocratic farmers of Ohio.

"Those adopted last year, I am very certain, the farmers made themselves fet in the Convention," was Mr. Cowden's prompt and emphatic reply.

THE HOME PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS. Mr. Piolett thought it might be regarded as out of place for the farmers of the country to appear the Young Republicans of Brooklyn, to-morrow evening nere in behalf of their own interests, but as the argest consumers of woollen, iron and other manuactured goods perhaps they had a right to be heard The Pennsylvanian farmers do not want to be forced into such a position that they will be compelled to emigrate to Texas. Home production of raw materials is as much a necessity to a country like this as are mannfacturers. The farmers desire the protection of both manufacturers and so called raw materials, it would be silly to put iron ore on the free list. The production of a hide is as much an American industry as the tanning of a hide. Turning to Colonel Morrison, Mr. Piolett said: "Now about sugars. We say keep the duty where it is and in a few years the United States will preduce from came and socious all the sugar needed for home confew years the i nited States will produce from cane and sorgium all the sugar needed for home con-sumption. No, my good friend—my Democratic friend, you mustn't take 20 per cont off sugar. You will make a great mistake if you do." Mr. Piolett's quant expressions caused great merriment and his earnestness evidently produced some imand his carnestness evidently produced some impression upon one or two Democratic members of the committee. He favored the abolition of internal taxation. "I want to be able to send thirty-two bushels of wheat abroad in a thirty-two gallon cask," said he. will you bring back ?" asked a Democrat-

ic member.
"More taborers, more taxpayers," was the reply.
Mr. Chapman, of Vermont, spoke in behalf of the
pure blood Merino sheep industry, and Mr. Curtis,
of New-York, in behalf of the wool-growers of that

State.

Thomas G. Shearman and other "Revenue Reformers" will be granted a hearing to-morrow. The Lowisiana sugar men desire a day, but it has not yet been decided when they will be heard.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

CHICAGO MORE LIKELY THAN ST. LOUIS TO BE SELECTED.

INVITELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Feb. 20 .- Several of the Washington hotels are overran to-night with enthusiastic Democrats from Western cities. A lively canvass is progress to determine where the Democratic National Convention shall be held. While the advocates of St. Louis are hopeful-some of them professing to be able to count a majority in favor of that city-it is nevertheless true that they are not so confident as they would be if they did not believe that Mr. Tilden favors Chicago.

not believe that Mr. Tilden favors Chicago. One of them said to-night that he understood Mr. Dana's visit to Washington was in the interest of Chicago and that he came with the approval, if not at the desire, of Mr. Tilden.

The friends of Senator-elect Payne are known to be in favor of Chicago, as it is understood the friends of ex-Senator McDonald also are. Carter Harrison, of Chicago, is on hand with a delegation of the Iroquois club, and the Chicago headquarters to-night were the scene of much convivial enthusiasm. Perhaps it ought to be said that a good deal of the same sort of enthusiasm pervaded the St. Louis headquarters. Striking an average of the "claims" of the friends of both cities, it would appear that Chicago holds the load.

AN APPEAL FROM NEW-MEXICO. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- Senators Vest, Cockrell, Speaker Carlisle and Representatives Springer and Morrison received the following telegram from Santa Fe, N. M., today: The Secretary of New-Mexico refuses to administer the eath of office to legally elected members of the territorial Legislature assumbled to-day and assumes to

ecide the election and qualifications of members against | EVADING THE WOOL TARIFF. recide the election and qualifications of members against the vote of a majority holding legal certificates of election. Will you assist us in maintaining our rights under the law against official usurpation of Federal officers. We are a majority of the council, composed of both pointiest parties, Republican and Democratic." The appear is signed by Franco Chavez (Rep.), president, Penry L. Warren (Dem.), Charles Montahlo (Rep.), J. J. Valdez (Rep.), Franco Perca, (Dem.), Anthony Joseph, (Iran.), and H. H. Whitchill (Dom.)

RAILROAD INTERESTS,

ALL THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS IN. The Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday secived a petition from the Forty-second Street Crossown Railway Company, through Franklin H. Kalbfleisch, president, setting forth that one of the routes laid out by the Commission is the same as that selected by that corporation, from Wechawken Ferry through Forty second-st., First or Second aves., or any available street to and through Thirty-fourth-st. to the East River. The company asserts that by section 36 of the Rapid Transit. act whenever the Commission lays out a route already selected by an existing corporation that corporation shall have the same right to construct and operate a road on that route as a corporation specially formed under the that route as a corporation specially formed under the act. The company therefore asks that its authority to build a road be recognized under such restrictions as the Commission may prescribe. The Commissioners decide to give a hearing to the counsel of the pottioners at 2 o'clock to-day.

A communication was received from D. J. Miller, chief encineer of the Tenth Avenue and One-landred-and-twenty-fifth Street Cable Road, calling attention to his duplicate system for traction rope railways. No new plans of construction will be received.

RAPID TRANSIT ON STATEN ISLAND. The report of the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court for the appraisal of the values of the right of way for the Rapid Transit Railroad has been received. The amount of the awards for over forty pieces of property is about \$41,000, which, with purchases and other negotiations, will make the total amount reach about \$50,000, for one mile and threequarters of road, from Vanderbilt landing to Tompkinsville. Construction will be begun immediately, and it is pelleved that by June 1 the track will be carried down to Tompkinsville, and direct boats, direct trains, and half Tompkinsville, and direct boats, direct trains, and half-hoarly communication will be rendered possible. It is insended to carry the road to Hyatt-st., New-Brighton. The right of way along the north shore of the Island is being rapidly acquired. The same commission has been appointed for the property belonging to the George Law estate, the estate of J. Q. Jones, the property of Messrs. Fiedder, Duer, Griswold, the Sallers' snug Harbor and others. The north shore, now served by Siarin's Ferry, will shortly be girdied by a railway connecting with the boats at Hyatt-st., making time every twenty minutes and affording quickened communication to Port Richmond, Elm Park, Mariners' Harbor, etc.

A WABASH OFFICIAL RESIGNS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Toledo, Feb. 20.-It is given out here tonight that Colonel Robert Andrews, general superintendent of the Wabash, has resigned. His successor is A. A. Talmage, of the Missouri Pacific. The position of consulting chief engineer of the Wabash is suid to have been offered to Colonel Andrews and declined. There is a probability that he will go to the Baithnore and Ohio line. Colonel Andrews is the last of the old Wabash of

NORTHERN PACIFIC FAST EXPRESS. FARGO, D. T., Feb. 20 .- As soon as the bridge at Dinsworth, W. T., is completed, which, it is expected, will be about April 1, the Northern Pacific Ratiroad Company will put on a fast thronga express, from St. Paul to Portland in four days, to run in connection with the fast from ever the Milwankee and St. Paul road from Chicaco, making the three from that city to the Pa-cific coast ave days, a saving of one day as compared with any farmer schedule.

CENTRAL PACIFIC TAX ARREARS. San Francisco, Feb. 20.-It is announced that the Governor was decided upon an extra sussion of the Legislature, to take action in the instair of the State and county taxes unpaid by the Central Pacific Statiway Commany for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, which, with the interest and penety, amount to \$1,074,000. The proclamation calling the extra session will be issued the latter part of this or the first of next week.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE. Washington, Feb. 20 .- At to-day's meeting of the Southern Rallroad and Steamship Association it was decided to continue the association upon its present basis until June 1, until which date an adjournment was taken with a view to adjusting all the questions in dispute, Senator Brown, who presided, expresses the opinion that all differences between members of the association will be adjusted before the next meeting. Bosron, Feb. 20.—The bondholders of the Connolion

THE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE,

INVITATIONS SENT TO 150 PROMINENT MEN IN VA-RIOUS STATES.

The following invitation was mailed on Toes day to about 150 Republicans in New-York, Massacha-setts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri and other States, who will take part in the dinner given by

DEAR SIE: Taking advantage of the presence of man

George G. Crocker, Boston, James M. Burbee, Boston, Riehard H. Dam, Roston, James M. Burbee, Boston, Riehard H. Dam, Roston, Henry Packnan, Roston, Fred, Cronewell, Brocklyn, Ethan Allen Dory, Brooklyn, Edward Packard, Brocklyn, Ethan Allen Dory, Brooklyn, Edward Packard, Brocklyn, William G. Sanser, Brooklyn, Fred, W. Holls, New-York, Geo. H. Putman, New-York, F. B. Roeves, Palladelphia, I. D. McKee, Palladelphia, Henry C. Lea, Philadelphia, K. Lockwood, Philadelphia, P. C. Garrett, Philadelphia, H. L. Carson, Polladelphia. P. C. Garrett, Philadelphia, R. L. Carson, Pollad Thos. Learning, Polladelphia, John T. Baily, Philad Frederick W. Hoils, one of the signers of the invitation, and the Republican cardidate for Senator in the West-chester District last fall, was found in his law office, No. 120 Broadway, yesterday, and in reply to a TRIBUNE re-porter spoke of the conference and its objects thus:

"The call reatly explains itself, and butle can be said in clucidation. As you will see on the most cursory examination, the names of the signers and those of more or less representative Republicans in their respective localities, men who sincerely desire Republican success this fall, and who wish to do everything in their power to make that success possible. They recognize the gravity of the political situation, as far as our party is concerned. There is a widely prevalent feeling of indifference as to the result of the Presidential election, and this feeling is undeniably strongest in the ranks of the Independent Republica Unless it can be overcome, defeat is certain, for the Republican party cannot spare a single vote in this contest, publican party cannot spare a single vote in this contest. The proposed conterence, in so far as it may refer to the independent sentiment, will proposely indicate to the party the proper and only method by which success can be attained under the circumstances—that is, the nomina ion of men who will receive the hearty and enthusiastic support of every Republican. Mere negative merit is not enough. To win this time we need all the strength which a clean record, positive convictions on the vital point of administrative reform and general availability can give. The 'machine,' especially is to is pivotal Stare of Now-York, had better take to heart the lesson of 1882, and Saturday's contertake to heart the lesson of 1882, and Saturday's contertake to heart the lesson of 1882, and Saturday's contented will have fulfilled a good purpose if it serves merely to emphasize the great truth that a 'machine' nomination nowadays is more likely to mean defeat than election."

"Is the movement in the interest of any particular candidate!"

"Most certainly not. Any attempt to convert it Into a

Most certainly not. Any attempt to convert it into a 'boom' would be a dismal failure."

"Will the conference be public!"

"That I cannot tell. It wil not be secret, but admission will be by ticket, and the number of tickets is strictly limited. I don't know whether reporters will be admitted or not."

"Is this movement hostile to the nomination of President Arthur it"

"Is this movement hostile to the nomination of Fresident Arthuri"

"As to the movement, I must decline to define its objects more in detail than has been done in the official call. It did not originate in a feeling of personal hostlity to any one. If you ask my individual opinion about the nomination of Mr. Arthur, I have no hesitation in saying that I should consider it equivalent to party disaster. So far from overcoming the results of indifference of which I have spoken, Mr. Arthur's nomination would only increase it, and the result would be a defast only less overwhelming in New-York than that of Folger in 1882. This is not the year for experiments; we must put our bost men forward, on a really statesmanlike pistform, and if we do so we shall win."

leave or sell bends of the United States in order to obtain money to make my such desileit, until the cash balance in she Treasury shall have been reduced below \$100,000,000

DEFECTS IN THE LAW AS TO CHARGES. SECTRETARY FOLGER'S REPLY TO THE HOUSE OF

Washington, Feb. 20,-The House of Representatives on January 7 passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information con cerning irregular practices in the importation of wool In response to this resolution Secretary Folger sent to the House copies of documenta, embrucing reports of consuls, special agents, appraisers, letters from the District-Attorney in Philadelphia and decisions of the Department. On July 26, 1882, the Consul at Liverpool reported to the State Department that Scorch Highland carpet wools were shipped to Philadelphia involced at less than 12 cents per pound, when no wool of that character could be purchased at prices which would not exceed 12 cents. An importation of carpet wool was made the subject of investigation by the special agents and by the appraiser in Philwiciphia. This wool was involced at 57sd per pound, beside charges. The total, it was thought, represented the true value of the merchandise. These charges when compared with the usual charges in other invoices of wool from Scotland seemed to be excessive.

REPRESENTATIVES.

The present law fixing the duty on carpet wools is as "Wools of the third-class, the value whereof, at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 12 cents or less per pound, 242 cents per pound; Wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port, or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed 12 cents per pound, 5 cents per

pound." The question in the case was whether the importer could legally deduct a fraction of a penny from the actual price and add it to the charges, so that the seller might receive his full price, while the importer would thus b enabled to get the wool through the Custom House at "low duty." The appraiser in Philadelphia, E. B. Moore, held that the invoice price of 57sd was correct and so passed the involces at "low duty." In January 1883, Appraiser Moore submitted an elaborale report to the Department. This report was accombeen appointed to reappraise the invoices of wool imported, and who, while admitting that the charges were excessive, sustained the action of Appraiser Moore, taking the ground that the importer had the right to add the charges claimed to be excessive, masmuch as the law decisions of the Department " exempt all charges and do not limit their amount."

One of the questions disensed in these papers relates to the proper construction of the words in the law. "Lest port or place whence exported to the United States." this question the Department decided on February 22, 1883, in a case where wool was shipped from Glasgow to Liverpool and there transhipped for the United States, the wool having been purchased in Glasgow and shipped on through bills of lading from that port by the way of Liverpool, that Glasgow might be fairly considered as the last port or place whence the wool was exported to the United States.

Large quantities of this wool have also been imported nto New-York during the past season. The appraise here held that the interior places in Scotland, where the dippers, or agents of the importers, made purchases night be considered the last porus or places of exportaion, within the meaning of the law. This view was overuled by two decisions of the Secretary, dated respectively November 12 and December 26, 1883, in which it was held that where (lightand wool was brought to Glas-gow and there put on board the exporting vessel, for all ment to the United States, it should be valued in

gow and there in an another to the United States, it should be valued in timesow.

On February 26, ISS3, a special arent abroad made a report of an investigation made by into of the importations of wool in Philadelphia. Accompanying this report was an affiliavit of a member of the tirm of wool brekers in Glasgow who shipped a large part of this wool. This afficient explains the trains does between them and the importers as oftows: That the agent had made an arrangement with the importers to sell them certain white high them derived with the importers to sell them certain white high form of charges; Receiving, baling and suppring charges; brokerage, one per cent; commissions 4 per cent, and other charges expressed in the invoice, This agent in his report claims that all of the wool invoiced in this manner at 5%, per pound, was worth, in the open market in Glasgow, at the thus of stipping that has the figure of the point, and that it actually cost the shippers not less than 6d, per pound. On this report, the subject was considered by the Destruct-Atterney in Philadelphia, who, upon first examining the papers, ave it as its opinion that in view of the positive assertions of Appriser Moore, that there was no undervaluation. A case could not be maintained for the recovery of daties or forfettere of the morehandies. Subsequently, however, the District-Attorney reported to the Secretary of the Treasury that in his opinion the Government had a case.

The Assistant Secretary and the Chief of-the Customs.

or Government hards case.
The Assistant Secretary and the Chief of the Customs tysion in the Department concurred in a report to the custom in the Department concurred in a report to the custom in the Department construction. The Assistant Secretary and the Chief of-the Customs Drysion in the Department concurred in a report to the secretary that proceedings in these cases could not be asin a ned, in view of the actof 1874, which requires the atent to defrand to be proven to the satisfaction of the ary, and of the decided position taken by Appraiser doors and the three merchant appraisers that there was a undersumation. The Secretary on these grounds, desired not to instruct the District-Attorney to begin pro-

THE GREELY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

NAMES OF OFFICERS WHO ARE LIKELY TO ACCOM-PANY IT.

ected. The detail for the officers has not been finally determined on, with the exception of Commander William S. Schley, who will have command. Licutenant William H. Emory, Jr., will most probably accompany the expedition as commander of the steamer Bear. He has been on special duty in Washington for some time as ad to Admiral Porter. Among other officers who are ficely to be ordered to duty with the expedition are likely to be ordered to duty with the expedition are Commander John J. Read, Lieutenants Colwell, C. A. Bradburg, Samuel Seaburg, L. K. Reynolds, S. C. Lemiy and Linory Taant, and Ensign Usher. Medical officers have been selected for the expedition as follows: Passed Assistant Surgeon E. H. Green for the Thetis, Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard Ames for the Alert, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Mash for the Bear. It is not settled yet Which vessel Commander Schley will command. He will probably command the Thetis, in which case Com-mander Read will command the Alert.

RECENT CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

Washington, Feb. 20 .- The following is a synopsis of recent decisions in customs cases: Operaglasses, covered with a thin veneering of shell, held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent ad valorem as manufacture of metal. Scrap shell, cut to shapes for the manu facture of penholders, crocket needles, and fancy articles held to be dutiable as abells, manufactured. Photographic views, set in wooden frames, intended for use in stereopticons, held to be dutiable as assimilating to engravings. Table mats, made of silk-faced velvet or plush, with lining or back of cotton and a narrow worsted fringe of trilling value embroidered with cotton, held to be duttable as manufacture of silk not otherwise provided dutiable as manufacture of silk not otherwise provided for. Palm nut stearine, available generally only for the manufacture of soap, held to be exempt from daty as soap stock. Watch enamel, held to be dutiable for watch materials, at 25 per cent ad valorem. So-called "academy board," consisting of card-board or pasteboard faced with a material other than paper, for artists' use, held to be dutiable at 15 per cent as a manufacture of paper. Finamelled silver flowers, stated to be similar to the enamelled paintings on gold and other metal mentioned in S. 1,775, where the metal was not more than 5 per cent of the value of the whole article, held to be dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem, as a non-enumerated manufactured striicle.

A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Washington, Feb. 20.—At a caucus of Democratic members of the House this afternoon, Messrs Caritsle, Randall, Morrison, Eaton, Reagan, Barbour, A S, Hewitt, Thompson and Cobb were appointed a com-mittee to confer with a committee of the Senate in relation to the organization of a Democratic Campaign Committee, and to report at a joint caucus to be hold next Wednesday. The chairman of the caucus, S. S. Cox, was instructed to appoint a committee of six to co-oper, with the Sergeani-at-Arms in securing the prompt tendance of members when a call of the House

The following resolution was adopted, its object being to prevent a repetition of the proceedings similar to those of Monday night: "That it is the sense of this caucus that no Democrat should absent himself from the House without leave."

INSPECTION OF LIVE STOCK.

Washington, Feb. 19 .- Senator Logan inoduced in the Senate to-day, by request, a bill to provide for the appointment by the President of inspectors of live stock, dressed meats and hog products intended or foreign shipment, such inspectors to be located in customs districts of the United States in which it may be deemed advisable to provide for their location, and not to exceed six in number for any one district. vides that it shall be the duty of such inspectors, upon vides that it shall be the duty of such inspectors, upon application, to inspect live stock, hog products or dressed meats, submitted for their examination, and upon the payment to them by the person applying for their services of reasonable fees and charges, to furnish a written certificate of such inspection, setting forth the time and place of the examination and the condition and quanty of the articles examined.

TO PREVENT TREASURY DEFICITS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- A bill was futroduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Beck to guard against deficits in the Treasury. It provides that if at any time the revenues of the Government shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made by Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury shall use so much of the cash balance re

MR. KEIFER AND GENERAL BOYNTON.

INVESTIGATING THE CHARGES MADE AGAINST A CORRESPONDENT. Washington, Feb. 20 .- The House Com-

plitee appointed to investigate the charges against Gen-Boynton resumed its session to-day. Ex-Speaker Kelfer testified, reciting in detail the statements which he made in his speech in the House, the gist of which was that General Boynton had made him a corrupt proposition in advocating the pasrect testimony Mr. Kerfer was cross-examined at length by General Boynton, who, among other things, acked: Q .- After I had tried to corrupt you in this most astonishing way you took no steps to shut me out of the press

saling way you con an appearance of the gallery! A.—No, sir.

The Chairman—Did you take any steps to call the attention of the House to the fact! A.—No, sir. We were at the close of the session, and I had a thousand things to

Assuming the truth of your story, did it not seem

issued a card in the press in which I declared statements made by you as false in material parts, maleading in all and dishoucrable in a man in your position! Did it not seem strange to you that a man whose reputation and freedom from arrest for a great crime (for this is a penitentiary offense if proved) were in your hands, should not lesstate to attack you severely and hold you up to public reheads and contempt?

The witness said that he never intended to parade the

The witness said that he never intended to parade the nature paragraphs the House, but he had spoken about this

ence, which had been friendly, had become violently opposed to him.
Guillord White, the clerk at the Speaker's table in the last Congress—who was in the Speaker's room at the time of the meeting between Mr. Keffor and General Boynton, when the former asserted that he received a corrupt proposition-testified between Mr. Keffor and General Boynton with the Speaker. Under cross-examination by Mr. Adams the witness showed at times much nervousness. He stated that he was at present acting as servetary for Mr. Keffor without pay. In the course of the examination Mr. Boynton assed the witness a few questions and inquired why witness spoke of the interview as an "alleged" interview. Was he not certain that the interview had taken place? The witness replied that he could not be more certain about anything.

Q.—You did no hear any of it! A.—I did not hear any of it, except what preceded and succeeded it.

Q.—And yet you feet certain this interview took place in the way you describe? A.—Yes, as certain as, of anything I did not see myself.

The Committee adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow. Mr. Coleman stated that I like witness arrived at that time he could get through his side of the case in one day

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

Washington, Feb. 20.-When the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the issue of circulation to National banks to-day, Mr. Puga offered two ameadments to Mr. Phamb's amendment, which were accepted. After debate, a modification suggested by Mr. Morgan was not agreed to, and then Mr. Plumb's amendment was rejected. The next amendment to the bill of the committee was that offered by Mr. Morrill, which gave to the four per cent bonds a higher rate of circula-tion and also cave the banks which had been organized on a gold basis the same privileges as other National banks. This amendment was also rejected, the vots being 20 years

This ame introduction was also rejective to the amendment relating to what he termed the "gold banks" and which had been past disacreed to. The amendment in separate form was agreed on. It read as follows: "That associations organized for the surpose of issuing notes payable gold under the pravisions of Section 5,185 of the Revised Statuta of the United States upon the deposit of any United States bonds bearing interest with the Treasurer of the United States, shall becautied to receive elementating notes to the amount, and in the manner prescribed in this act for other National banking associations." Mr. Morgan than introduced the manufacture suggested by fun some days ago National banking associations." Mr. Morgan then intro-duced the amendment suggested by him some days ago permitting State bonds to be received on deposit as securit, provides the interest on them for five years prior to their deposit shall have been paid and provided they are at par in the city of New-York.

A QUESTION OF A STATE'S RIGHT. Washington, Feb. 20,-The House Commites on Elections to-day, after hearing an argument. In beunif of Mr. Wood, in the Kansas contested election case of Wood against Peters, decided by a vote of 11 to 1 to report in favor of the right of Mr. Peters, the sitting report in favor of the right of Mr. Peters, the sitting member, to his seat. In this case it was claimed by the contestant that Mr. Peters was include by reason of his holding a judicial position under the State of Kanasa at the time of his election, a provision of the State Constitution probleming such officers from holding other public effices at the same time. The committee in deciding the case holds that the State has no right to impose any disqualification in addition to those unposed by the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Beanett, of North Carolina, the dissenting member, will submit a minority report asserting the right of the States to impose such additional disqualification,

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Charles L. Hol-slein, of Indiana, to be United States Attorney for the District of Indiana; also the following postmasters: James H. Marshail, at Lancaster, Penn.; James Kell, at York, Penn.; Nathan Wentworth, at Great Falls, N. H., C. C. Phillips, at Bengor, Mich.; Abijah L. Shattuck, at Orange, Mass.; Engar C. Elwoods, at Mohawk, N. J.; John F. Bishop, at Genesco, N. Y.; Edgar C. Putnam, at Jamestowu, N. Y.

RAILWAY MAIL CHANGES. Washington, Feb. 20,-The Postoffice De-WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-The arrangements partment has made an order removing H. J. McKusick, endent Sth Division Railway Mail Service, Sau

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1884. THE COMPULSORY PILOTAGE LAW.—The House Com-THE COMPLISORY PROTAGE LAW,—Into House Com-mittee on Shipping to-day heard Henry Harbison, repre-senting the New-York pilots, and Mr. Cooper, represen-ting the Estimore pilots, in opposition to the proposed repeal of the campulsors pilotage law, Mr. Harbison presented a memorial from the Marine Underwriters of New-York City protesting against the proposed repeal. THE GEORGIA CLAIMS.—The Senate Committee on

Claims agreed this morning to make an adverse report on the mill introduced by Senator Brawn to authorize the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of the State of Georgia for cotton seized by the United States state of Georgia for cotton seized by the United States luring the late war.

A DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—Senator Plumb re-

A DEFARTMENT OF AGREEMENT SHAPE APPLIED FOR A PROPERTY OF A KESTUCKY WAR CLAIM REJECTED .- Senator Dolph

reported adversely to-day from the Committee on Claims a bill introduced by Senator Beck to provide for the payment to the trustees or the Madison Fernale Institute of Richmond, Kentucky, of \$14,000 as compensation for the use, occupation and damage of their premises by the United States forces during the late war. A POST OFFICE CONTRACT AWARDED.-The contract

for supplying lock-boxes and other furnishings for post offices which may be required during the next six months has been awarded to the Yale & Towne Manufacturing A TREASURY APPOINTMENT .- The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed George Garfield as superintend-ent of the public building at Pensacola. Mr. Garfield is a flist cousin of the late President.

AN ADDITIONAL DUTY OF FIVE PER CENT.-The Treasury Department has been informed that the President of Mexico has issued a decree imposing an additional duty of 5 per cent upon all articles imported into Mexico, beper cent upon a ning on May 15. ABOLITION OF DISCRIMINATING DUTIES .- In view of

ABOLITION OF DISCRIMINATING DUTIES,—In view of the recent ratification at Madrid of the agreement abol-ishing the discriminating customs duty on goods proceed-ing from the United States into Cuba and Porto Rico, the President has issue i a proclamation abolishing such du-ties on products and articles proceeding from Cuba and Porto Rico under the Spanish flag, beginning on March 1. APPROPERATION FOR THE MILITIA.—The Senate to-day passed a bill to amend Section No. 1,661 of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms for the militia. The bill apprepriates \$600,000.

TO MAKE PUBLIC GOVERNMENT KNOWLEDGE.-After debate to day the House adopted a resolution upon a resolution calling on the Postmaster-General to transmit to the House the reports made by special agents of the Postonice Department having reference to star route investigations not heretofore made public.

To FORFEIT A LAND GRANT.—In the House to-day a

bill was reported to forfeit the land grant to the Oregon Central Railroad Company.

FOR NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS,-In the House to-day bills were reported providing for the erection of public buildings at Keokuk, Iowa, Paterson, N. J., Lacrosse Wis., Chicago, Ill., and Froy, N. Y. A SINGULAR PENSION BILL.—A bill was reported in the

House to-day to prevent the Government from inquiring into the physical health of an applicant for a pension at the time he entered the service. THE AGUERO CASE IN THE HOUSE, -A resolution was THE ACCIENC CASE IN THE HOUSE,—A resolution was reported to the House to-day that the President be requested to prevent the delivery of Safor Carlos Aguero, now in Key West, Fla., and held for extredition on the demand of the Government of Spatin, until it shall be ascertained that the charges against him are true and that he is not held for political purposes, and that the President be requested to direct the Attorney General of the United States to have an investigation of the case made.

To EDUCATE INDIANS.—The House to-day passed a Joint resolution appropriating \$150,000 to be expended among the Indians for educational purposes.

PROFESSOR WILLIAMS'S FUNERAL.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 19 .- The funeral of Professor Samuel Wells Williams, the late Chinese and Oriental scholar at Yale, occurred this afternoon and was maining in the Treasury as may be necessary to make up
the deficit, as if such cosh balance were "money not otherwise appropriated"; and that he be directed not to
Utica, N. Y., to night.

COST OF THE AQUEDUCT.

TO MODIFICATIONS.

A REPORT BY COMMISSIONER THOMPSON. THE AMOUNT ESTIMATED AT \$15,644,308, SUBJECT

THE AQUEDITE STIMATED AT \$15,644,308, SUBJECT TO MODIFICATIONS.

The Aqueduct Commissioners met vesterday afternoon, all the members being present. A communication was presented from the Chief Engineer of the Commission, but it was not read, as the Mayor announced that it would be considered in executive session. No other business was transacted in open session beyond the receipt of the following report from Commissioner Thompson:

In complance with your resolution of Angust 8, 1883, and subsequent resolutions, I berewith present an estimate of the cost of constructing the new aqueduct on the line known as "The Modified Hudson River Route," adopted by your board, the surveys of which are now nearly completed. The estimate is based on a rate of progress of 290 feet per month, that being understood to be the minimum rate intended to be required by the Commissioners. It is assumed that the aqueduct where in tunuel throughout its entire length will be in rock. The full shed diameter of the aqueduct is laken to be a circle of fourteen feet in diameter; the diameter of the excavation sixteen feet, with an allowance of one-third of a cubic yard in excess of flat area for every foot in length, beyond which the contracter shall not be paid unless otherwise provided for in the contract. This is equal to 7.75 cable yards per lineal foot tunnel; that the aqueduct in tunnel shall be lined with an average thickness of three rings of brick equal to 1,745 cable yards per lineal foot. The prices allowed are 85 per cubic yard per receive yard for receive xenavation; brickwork, 813 per cubic yard and back filling of concrete, average three tenth of a cubic yard for receive xenavation; brickwork, 813 per cubic yard the estimated onst of the excavation), as their cost is a very small fraction of the total cost of the tunnel. The above prices make the total cost 894 of per fundal foot, we have 120,008 total appearance of the shafts is included in the 89 per cubic yard the estimated on the four fills will be worked by shafts and one-

At Pocantico River crossing 9,300 feet
At Jay cloud a swamp crossing 1,000 "
At Saw Mill River crossing 4,000 "
At Tiblitt's Brook crossing 3,300 " 16,600 feet Altogether 10,600 lineal feet of excavation, for which the darm at hand is not sufficient to comble me to make a better estimate than say \$'41 per lineal foot, or about 50 per cent in excess of cost of tunnel.

Tunnel Aqueduct from Croton Lake to north
Nide Manhatian Valley

Aqueduct in excavation as above, 10,600 feet,
at 3-4 1,491,600 150,000 150,000 75,000 75,000 ses and appurtenances at Croton Lake Waste well's
Pusping station, Hariem Ri er
Gate house, north side Manhattan Valley
Piping from above gate house to Central Park
Reservor, including changes and connections
with present mains and gate house appear to
have capacity of 100 millions per day

At several shaft locations there is the alternates method of working the tunnel excavation by alits, which if subprist would slightly modify the local extimates; if was thought best in the present case to make the estimate; for work by shafts and portais only. The prices allowed per lineal foot for the crossing of Tiblit's Brook, Saw Mill River, Jay Gould's swamp and the Pocantico River will no doubt be medified when we have more information from the explorations now being made with the diamond drills. A fair price for tamel excavation at the rate of advance of 200 feet per menth is a difficult matter to decide. There is really no guide from any work executed in the county applicable to the present case. It is believed that the price above adopted viz., \$3 per cande yard, is so was so low as the work can be done for. This price was alloyted after a conference with the Chief Engineer of the Aqueluc Commissioners, Mr. Charch, when it was agreed that this vas the proper price to use in the case of the present estimate. All the prices, it is believed, are as low or possibly lower than the proper execution of the work will instify. At several shaft locations there is the alternates

1.187,150

as low or possibly lower than the proper execution work will lastify.

I also subsuit specifications for a dam near Mascoot Mountain, Croton Lake, and a seneral plan for the passage of the Hariem River. The site herein presented for the Mascoot Dam is near the one chosen by the survey of 1875. It has been recently resurveyed, but more borings need to be made in order to make a close estimate of the cost of the foundation and the side spell-way. The place for the one same of the Harlem River provides for a capacity of 200,000,000 gailons to be carried across the valley into the Central Park Reservoir, by laying additional place of a capacity of 100,000,000 gailons. Four papes of fifty-four inches in diameter will carry this quantity.

INSECTS IN THE PARK.

THEIR RAVAGES ON MANY TREES.

REPORT OF E. B. SOUTHWICK, ENTOMOLOGIST-THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION.

THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION.

At the meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday E. B. Southwick, the entomologist who was appointed in August, 1883, to examine the trees in the Park, and to take steps to stop the rayages of insects among them, read a report and exhibited a number of specimens showing the effects of several kinds of insects on different varieties of trees. The report, after stating that the lateness of the season when the work was begun prevented the preservation of the foliage on many trees in the parks of the city, said in substance:

In Central Park the web-splaners were particularly abundant, in some cases nearly covering the trees. Birch, enerry and walnut trees were the most seriously affected. Nine different families of web-splaners were taken from one tree. The oxygin lenessa was found to be extremely abundant in the lower districts of the Park and many trees were nearly stripped of their leaves by them. Both tranks and branches were eavered by them and in many cases the bases of the trees were decayed. The datamas were found to be abundant, and from a single tree five pounds of caterpillars were taken, wille from three small walnut trees near Eighth-ave, and One-hundredth-si. fifteen pounds were taken. The bag-worm was also found in great quantities, and many

pounds of caterpillars were taken, while from three small walnut trees near Eighth-ave, and One-hundredth-sit, fifteen pounds were taken. The bag-worm was also found in great quantities, and many varieties of trees suffered from its ravages. Ash trees were so frees suffered from its ravages. Ash trees mornin, which sometimes covered the entire tree. These insects were brought from the nurseries when the young trees were set out. Willows were badly affected by the acade-insect, and were dead and dying in great numbers. Whole clumps were found with only a few living shoots on the outsides, the interiors of the clumps being entirely covered with insects. Poplars also were destroyed by the same insect. Oaks suffered from the scale-insect on the bark, and from many others feeding on the foliage of lower oranches. Many trees were dead. The scale-insect most abundant on the oaks was the asterodinaps queri-cola. Pines were destroyed in great numbers by an insect called chlomospis plaifoila, the lower branches being covered by them. The insects looked like white cotton on the trunks and branches. Hosse also were brought from the nurseries. It was necessary, therefore, to inspect every tree carefully before planting it. The enouy acous trees were destroyed in great numbers by an insect called chromaspis connymi. Libaes, findens, sumuchs and apple trees, were all more or less affected by scale-insects. A great many evergeness had their leaves eaten by insects and plant-like. The clims were suffering from large numbers of caterpillars and leaf-beetles and were destroyed by a scaly macet when forms an excressence on the tree. However, and oxygila, innunerable beetles were at work on the different species of frees. Lecust frees were destroyed by their tarva. The work of destroying the insects is in active operation. The work of destroying the insects is in active operation. The Park was gone over four times and the macets at work on the foliare were destroyed as far possible. After subjecting the trees to a morough cleaning they were all gone over ugain, and all eccoons having eggs in them were removed, leaving those having parasites thit he hast cleaning, as far as possible. Thirteen bushels of eccoons and eggs were taken from the trees, and the amount of the eccoons since removed is almost incredible. At the present time nearly all the trees have been cleansed of eccoons as far as they could be reached by the instruments used, long and short poles and steel brooms and brushes. All the eccoons and eggs were carefully gathered in baskets and were burned in the furnace at the Arsemil. All the trees on the drive from Fifty-ninth-st, to the Mall have been cleaned to their tips, every eccoon being removed as far as possible. Nearly one-half of the clams on the Mall have been thoroughly cleaned. As the work is continued every one of them will each test and test. one half of the clims on the Mall have been thoroughly cleaned. As the work is continued every one of them will be put in the best condition. This work is slow and teditions and it takes two hours to clean a large tree. The number of trees affected by scale-insects and woolly plant-like alloue was, by actual count, 3,035. Many trees that have died have been removed.

A list of 319 varieties of insects that have been preying upon the trees and shrubbery of the Park was appended to the report.

If was decided to have the Society for First Aid to the Injured give instruction to the Park police-

was appended to the report.

It was decided to have the Society for First Aid to the Injured give instruction to the Park policemen. A petition was received from West Side Froperty-owners asking that a line of stages be allowed to run across Central Park at Seventy-seventh-st. Commissioner Wales was authorized to perfect a system of telephones connecting up-town hospitals and police-stations with the arsenal and different points in the Park to facilitate the calling of ambulances. It was decided to ask the Corporation Counsel to draft an act authorizing the Commissioners to acquire lands for public parks above sioners to acquire lands for public parks above one-hundred-and-fiftieth-st. The committee of experts reported favorably on the bust of Beethoven which several German societies of the city wish to set up in the Park, and President Viele was wish to set up in the Park, and President Viele was authorized to select a site for it. Experiments are authorized to select a site for it. Experiments are to be made in driving wells in the Park for increasing the supply of water for the lakes.

TO CELEBRATE METHODISM IN VERMONT.

TROY, Feb. 20.-The committee of the Vermont Methodist Conference appointed to prepare for the obervance of the founding of the Church has arranged for commemoration services to be held on the third evening of the conference, at which addresses will be made by Bishop Simpson and the Roy. Dr. Coxe, of Cleveland. Special services will be held in each pastoral charge Special services will be held in each pasters charge throughout the State in June. Lafter in the year if is proposed to hold a State mass-convention of Methodists on the very ground, at Barre, Vt., where the first Methodist Church in the State was erected in 1801-1302. The semi-centennial anniversary of the Conference Seminary at Montpeller falling in 1884, a reunion will be held July 1 and 2. It is proposed to increase the sudowment fund.

TEMPERANCE MEN HELP THE DEMOCRATS.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 20,-Town elections were held in Jefferson County yesterday. The Republicans lost four towns and gained three. Four other towns are yet to be heard from and will probably show a Demo-oratic gain of one on the Board of Supervisors. The Re-publican ioss was owing to the temperance people rim-ning a separate ticket.